

XI. *Notes on certain species of Cetoniidæ of the section Goliathides.* By Prof. JOHN O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S., Hon. Life Pres. Ent. Soc. London.

[Read April 2nd, 1890.]

PLATE XI.

Asthenorhina Stanleyana, Westw.

Nova species *A. Turneri* major et robustior.

Mas. Supra opacus, velutinus; capite, pronoto et scutello olivaceo-luteis, elytris obscure rufo-brunneis, femoribus anticis valde robustis, viridibus, supra fulvo-holosericeis, infra eum tibiis viridibus; corpore infra olivaceo-luteo; medio sterni, pedibus 4 posticis abdomineque viridibus nitidissimis, tarsis nigris.

Fœm. Viridis nitidissima, capite antice obscure rufo, pronoti lateribus fulvo-marginatis; elytris fulvo-tinctis, vitta tenui ex humeris ad tubercula subapicalia extensa suturaque nigris.

Long. corp. maris lin. 15; fœm. lin. 13.

Habitat apud Stanley Falls, Congo. In Mus. Hopeiano, Oxoniæ.

This new species, which I have dedicated to the intrepid African traveller Stanley, is considerably larger than the type of the genus, *A. Turneri*, and, like it, the male is clothed on the upper side of the body with a close and very short velvety pile, rendering the surface opaque on the head and prothorax; this pile is of a dark fulvous colour, rather darker in front of the scutellum, whilst on the elytra it is of a dark chestnut-red; the scutellum is dark olivaceous, with slender paler lateral margins, and the suture is very slender and dark green. On each shoulder of the elytra there is a very small polished spot, and below this is a very fine elevated line extending to the subapical tubercle; each elytron is terminated at the extremity of the suture by a very small point; half-way between the longitudinal line and the suture is another scarcely perceptible fine raised line, united to the former at its junction with the subapical tubercle. The front of the head, or clypeus, is subovate,

with the sides slightly elevated, and the fore margin is rather deeply emarginate, the edges finely black; the antennæ and eyes are black. The prothorax above is entire, without any trace of punctures, the lateral margins are dilated from behind the eyes; the posterior half of each lateral margin is suddenly angulated and rather deeply emarginate, leaving the apical angle rather acute. Beneath, the sides of the head are clothed with pale buff pile, as is also the whole of the under side of prothorax, except a small black central dot in front of the mesosternal point. The whole of the meso- and metasterna are clothed with pale buff pile (as are also the broad flat coxæ), except the slightly porrected sternal point, which is extended backwards to the base of the hind legs, and is of a brilliant green colour. This is also the colour of the abdomen, except the lateral part of each segment and two triangular spots on the podex, which are clothed with pale pile. The fore legs have the femora greatly incrassated, clothed in front with pale pile, but otherwise brilliant green, with two small black spines on the fore edge near the extremity, and two other very minute ones towards the base of the front margin; the tibiæ are green above, nearly black beneath, narrow, with a small black hooked spine at the apex, the inner edge clothed with fine pale hairs; the tarsi are slender and black: the four hind legs are rather small, green beneath and black above, the middle tibiæ are slightly attenuated at a little distance from the distal extremity, and in the two posterior tibiæ, in the same position, is a small oval excavation bearing a brush of fine fulvous hairs. The two spines at the apex of the tibiæ are distinct but small. The sternal point of the mesosternum is small, triangular, and scarcely produced into a lateral angle.

The maxillæ of the male are terminated by a small acute horny point densely clothed with hairs, and the mentum has the middle of its fore margin produced into two obtuse flattened lobes, rather rounded at the tips. The abdomen of the male has the two basal segments with a slight central depression.

The female of *A. Stanleyana* is entirely destitute of the fine coat of pale buff-coloured pile with which the male is adorned. It is rather smaller than the male; it is of a glossy bright green colour, the front of the head rather strongly

impressed, the margins being thin and bent upwards, the disc densely marked with small punctures and of a dark red colour; a small fine carina runs down the middle of the disc, with two fine raised lines extending from its hinder end to the angles in front of the eyes, which, as well as the antennæ, are black; the front of the clypeus is slightly emarginate. The prothorax is brilliant green, finely punctured, and slightly bi-impressed on the disc, the posterior half of its lateral edges suddenly angulated, behind which they are emarginate. The scutellum is glossy green. The elytra are green tinged with fulvous; the shoulders black, from which runs a slender carina to the black subapical tubercle; between this and the suture the disc is finely rugulose, the rugosity forming indistinct longitudinal striæ, the suture itself narrow, slightly raised and dark green; the podex is orange-red, with the apical margin green. The body beneath is glossy green, with the sides of the prosternum tinged with orange. The posterior coxæ are densely punctate. The femora are orange, with the tips black; the mesosternal process is as in the male; the anterior tibiæ are broad and strongly 3-dentate. The four posterior tibiæ and tarsi are black, the former slightly tinged with green. The four posterior tibiæ are bispinose between the base and middle, and the apex of each is dilated, especially in the hind pair. The ventral segments of the abdomen are entire, convex, and finely rugulose.

Genus ASTHENORHINA.

In the year 1843 I described and figured two interesting species of beetles belonging to the section *Goliathides*, forming a distinct genus, to which, in consequence of the unarmed head, I gave the name of *Asthenorhina* (Arcan. Ent., vol. ii., p. 71, pl. 67, figs. 2 and 3). It is most nearly allied to *Tmesorrhina* and *Aphelorrhina*, having the fore legs robust, with thickened femora armed near the tip on the anterior edge with two small acute spines, the clypeus entire, with the fore margin slightly emarginate, the maxillæ in the males with the apical lobe slender, and the apex curved and acute at the tip, the mentum deeply and broadly notched, the prothorax with the lateral margins strongly angulated in the middle; the body in the two specimens represented in the plate (from

the collection of the late Mr. J. Aspinell Turner, of Manchester) were both males, with the posterior tibiæ not armed with spines, but with a fascicle of hairs on the inside near the tip. The species inhabits Ashantee. It is of a dark green colour, the upper surface of the body *opaque*, and tinged with fulvous at the base of the elytra, which colour varying to luteous in one of the specimens and extending over the entire elytra, has a broad dark green stripe extending from the shoulder to the subapical tubercle; whereas the under surface of the body is glossy. The length of the insects were 10 lines.

A female of this insect was subsequently obtained by the late Captain Parry, of which I published a figure and description in the 'Transactions' of the Entomological Society of London (n. s., vol. iii., 1854, p. 63, pl vi., fig. 4). It differs from the male in having the upper surface of the body of a rich dark green colour and *shining*, the front half of the head black and the hinder part green, with the anterior and lateral margins elevated, the former emarginate in the middle, and with a central longitudinal carina slightly elevated, the epimera scarcely visible from above, the elytra finely punctured, the punctures wide apart; the shoulders and subapical tubercles black; the body beneath is dark green and polished, slightly and finely punctured, except the sides of the metasternum and coxæ, which are closely punctured; the legs are dark green, the fore tibiæ strongly 3-spined, the spines black; the four posterior tibiæ are black, slightly glossed with green, with the tarsi black.

I subsequently obtained, for the Hopeian Collection, another female with the head and pronotum very glossy and rich green-coloured, the clypeus dark orange-red, and the anterior part of the lateral margins of the pronotum orange; the elytra orange, with a small black spot on the shoulder-tubercle, and another on the subapical tubercle; the scutellum and narrow suture dark green; the legs black, slightly glossed with green.

In 1880 Dr. Kraatz published the description and figure of a female insect from Ashantee (which I cannot distinguish from that of *Asthenorrhina Turneri*), to which he has assigned the name of *Platynoœnemis marginicollis* ('Deutsche Entom. Zeitschr.,' 24 ann. 1880, p. 148, pl. i., fig. 1), with the observation:—"Da mir von *Asthenorrhina* nur ♂ vorliegen, von *Platynoœnemis* nur

ein weichen, so bedürfen die Angaben über die Bildung der beine bei den verschiedenen Geschlechtern noch späterer ergänzungen; die Bedornung der schienen ist bei *Asthenorrhina* ähnlich wie bei *Platynocnemis* ♀ aber von der erweiterung der hinterschiemen ist in Westwood's Abbildung nichts zu sehen."*

Goliathus Fornassinii? and *G. Higginsii*.

I recently (November last) received from Mr. A. T. Glama, of St. Petersburg, a sketch of a male of a species of Goliath beetle (which is copied in Plate XI., fig. 4) from Accra, W. Africa, which appears to be allied, so far as the head is concerned, to *Goliathus* (*Goliathinus*) *Fornassinii* of Bertolini, the male of which, from Zambesi, is represented in my 'Thesaurus Entomologicus,' pl. 1, fig. 1, from the late Mr. Turner's collection, and the female by M. Thomson, in the 'Annals' of the French Entomol. Society, 1856, pl. vii., fig. 1, and which agrees with Mr. Glama's insect in having the anterior tibiæ bidentate. The latter insect has the head and prothorax very black, the latter without the longitudinal yellow lines, the elytra brown (brun foncé) with yellow spots, and the legs (jambes tres noir), the head and eyes pitchy black; the thorax with deep punctures; the prothorax very broad, subheptagonal, with an angulated depression in the middle.

The insect seems also to approach, in the subheptagonal form of the prothorax, the female insect of which I figured in 'Thesaurus Entomol.,' pl. 2, fig. 7, under the name of *Goliathus Higginsii*, from Tropical Africa. As illustrating these rare insects I have added a copy of my figure of this insect to the present plate. The male being unknown, I cannot refer it satisfactorily to its generic position.

* In both the figures of *Asthenorrhina Turneri* ♂, above referred to, the slight emargination or impression near the apex of the two posterior tibiæ is clearly shown.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- FIG. 1. *Asthenorhina Stanleyana*, male; 1 *a*, maxilla of male;
1 *b*, mentum of ditto.
2. Ditto, female.
3. *Goliathus Higginsii*; 3 *a*, maxilla; 3 *b*, mentum.
4. *Goliathus Fornassinii*, copied from Mr. Glama's sketch.